UNITED
NATIONS

A

General Assembly

PROVISIONAL

A/46/PV.72
30 December 1991

ENGLISH

Forty-sixth session

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

PROVISIONAL VERBATIM RECORD OF THE 72nd MEETING

Held at Headquarters, New York,
on Friday, 13 December 1991, at 10 a.m.

President:	Mr. SHIHABI	(Saudi Arabia)
later:	Mr. GHEZAL (Vice-President)	(Tunisia)

- Policies of apartheid of the Government of South Africa [37] and [102] (continued)

- (a) Report of the Special Committee against Apartheid

  (b) Report of the Intergovernmental Group to Monitor the Supply and Shipping of Oil and Petroleum Products to South Africa

  (c) Reports of the Secretary-General

  (d) Report of the Special Political Committee

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(e) Draft resolutions

(f) Report of the Fifth Committee

- United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General

(b) Draft resolution

(c) Report of the Fifth Committee

- Organization of work

- Policies of Apartheid of the Government of South Africa [37] and [102] (continued)

(a) Report of the Special Committee against Apartheid

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(c) Reports of the Secretary-General

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- United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General

(b) Draft resolution

(c) Report of the Fifth Committee

- Confirmation of the appointment of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development: Note by the Secretary-General [18 (j)]

The meeting was called to order at 10.15 a.m.

AGENDA ITEMS 37 AND 102 (continued)

POLICIES OF APARTHEID OF THE GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH AFRICA:

(a) REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE AGAINST APARTHEID (A/46/22)

(b) REPORT OF THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL GROUP TO MONITOR THE SUPPLY AND SHIPPING OF OIL AND PETROLEUM PRODUCTS TO SOUTH AFRICA (A/46/44)

(c) REPORTS OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL (A/46/499, A/46/507, A/46/648)

(d) REPORT OF THE SPECIAL POLITICAL COMMITTEE (A/46/643)

(e) DRAFT RESOLUTIONS (A/46/L.31, A/46/L.32, A/46/L.40 TO A/46/L.43)

(f) REPORT OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE (A/46/770)

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL AND TRAINING PROGRAMME FOR SOUTHERN AFRICA:

(a) REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL (A/46/561)

(b) DRAFT RESOLUTION (A/46/L.25)

(c) REPORT OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE (A/46/770)

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from Arabic): May I remind representatives that the debate on agenda items 37 and 102 was concluded at the 64th plenary meeting, on 5 December.

In connection with these items, the Assembly has before it seven draft resolutions issued as documents A/46/L.25, A/46/L.31, A/46/L.32, A/46/L.40, A/46/L.41, A/46/L.42 and A/46/L.43.

(The President)

I now call on the representative of Sweden, who wishes to introduce draft resolution A/46/L.40, entitled "United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa".

Mr. ELIASSON (Sweden), Chairman of the Committee of Trustees of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa: As Chairman of the Committee of Trustees of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa, I have the honour to introduce draft resolution A/46/L.40 on behalf of the 29 Member States listed as sponsors, as well as on behalf of France, Zimbabwe and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, for whose additional sponsorship I am indeed very grateful.

The Trust Fund has now been in existence for more than 25 years. Its purpose is basically humanitarian: to provide legal assistance, relief and other assistance to persons persecuted for their opposition to apartheid. In doing so, the programme in the end gives support to the rule of law in South Africa.

Member States have unanimously and steadfastly supported the Trust Fund over the years, contributing a total of well over $40 million. In so doing, they have demonstrated their genuine humanitarian concern for the victims of apartheid as well as their support for a peaceful settlement of the South African problem.

During the period that has passed since I introduced last year's draft resolution on the Trust Fund, several developments in South Africa have enhanced the prospects for a negotiated settlement. The major apartheid and security laws, as well as a number of discriminatory and repressive laws, rules and regulations, have been repealed or revised. A large number of political prisoners have been released. An agreement has been reached allowing for the voluntary repatriation of political exiles and refugees. The

(Mr. Eliasson, Chairman, Committee of Trustees of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa)

National Peace Accord has been signed in order to address the critical issue of violence in South Africa. A date has been set for the convening of the Convention for a Democratic South Africa, thus signalling the start of broad-based, substantive negotiations towards the establishment of a non-racial, democratic South Africa.

These positive developments should indeed be welcomed. The Committee of Trustees remains, however, concerned at the continued existence of a number of discriminatory and repressive laws and regulations. It is, furthermore, concerned by reports that political prisoners are still incarcerated and that a number of trials of politically motivated cases have taken place in 1991.

It is of both substantive and symbolic significance, in my view, that humanitarian, legal and relief assistance be continued so long as any political prisoners remain, and so long as arbitrary and repressive legislation continues to be invoked to arrest and detain opponents of apartheid. In this regard, the Secretary General's report (A/46/507) provides an account of the activities of the Trust Fund since the last session of the General Assembly.

Under the draft resolution before Members, the Assembly would duly take note of changes taking place in South Africa. It would also acknowledge that continued humanitarian, legal and educational assistance is necessary in order to alleviate the plight of those affected by discriminatory legislation in South Africa. Such assistance is also needed to facilitate the reintegration of released political prisoners and returning exiles into South African society.

(Mr. Eliasson, Chairman, Committee of Trustees of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa)

Furthermore, in the draft resolution the Assembly would support assistance by the Trust Fund for work in the legal field aimed at ensuring effective implementation of legislation repealing major apartheid laws, at redressing the continuing adverse effects of these laws, and at encouraging increased confidence in the rule of law in South Africa. The Assembly would accordingly appeal for generous contributions to the Trust Fund and to the voluntary organizations engaged in humanitarian and legal assistance in the areas I have just mentioned.

In closing, let me say that it is our hope that Member States will live up to their commitments and to the expectations of the many victims of apartheid. We can do this by adopting draft resolution A/46/L.40 without a vote. We can thereby contribute effectively to this important international humanitarian effort in support of those who stand in defence of freedom, fundamental human rights, justice and equality for all in South Africa. This would indeed be an act of solidarity and a concrete contribution to the building of a new South Africa free from apartheid.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from Arabic): I now call on the Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid, Mr. Ibrahim Gambari of Nigeria, who wishes to introduce four draft resolutions: draft resolution A/46/L.32, entitled "International efforts towards the total eradication of apartheid and support for the establishment of a united, non-racial and democratic South Africa"; draft resolution A/46/L.41, entitled "Programme of work of the Special Committee against Apartheid"; draft resolution A/46/L.42, entitled "Military and other collaboration with South Africa"; and draft resolution A/46/L.43, entitled "Relations between South Africa and Israel".

Mr. GAMBARI (Nigeria), Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid: The debate on agenda item 37 having been concluded, the time has now come for us to give effect to the views so eloquently espoused in this Hall on the ongoing political process in South Africa.

During my introductory remarks at the outset of our debate, I urged members of the Assembly to bear in mind our common purpose and endeavour for the speedy eradication of apartheid and the establishment of a non-racial democracy through peaceful means. Having listened to the various statements made here, I am convinced that the unity of purpose which has guided our work over the past two years remains as strong as ever.

It is my duty and responsibility as Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid to introduce this morning the following four draft resolutions: draft resolution A/46/L.32, entitled "International effort towards the total eradication of apartheid and support for the establishment of a united, non-racial and democratic South Africa"; draft resolution A/46/L.41, entitled "Programme of work of the Special Committee against Apartheid"; draft resolution A/46/L.42, entitled "Military and other collaboration with South Africa"; and, finally, draft resolution A/46/L.43, entitled "Relations between South Africa and Israel".

(Mr. Gambari, Chairman, Special Committee against Apartheid)

Since the draft resolutions before you are concise and delineate the actions required of the authorities in South Africa, the South African people and the international community in order to bring about a non-racial South Africa, I need not dwell at length on their contents in an attempt to explain or justify them.

I should like to place on record our gratitude for the assiduous efforts made by Member States through consultations in order to arrive at the final text of draft resolution A/46/L.32. The text reflects concisely and factually the situation and political circumstances as they exist at present in South Africa. Secondly, it reflects the opinions and views of Member States as they were expressed during the debate just concluded. Thirdly, and perhaps most important, it takes into account the provisions set out in the United Nations Declaration on Apartheid and the need for the Assembly to continue to give impetus to the full and immediate implementation of those provisions of the Declaration still outstanding. Finally, it offers guidelines for the activities of the United Nations system in South Africa and requests the Secretary-General to continue ensuring the coordination of the United Nations system and to prepare appropriate initiatives to facilitate all efforts leading to the peaceful eradication of apartheid.

We have also agreed that the international community must maintain appropriate pressure on South Africa and provide assistance to the democratic forces and disadvantaged sectors of its society in order to encourage the ongoing peaceful process during this crucial transition period. The omnibus draft resolution, to my mind, does so in a balanced and constructive manner.

(Mr. Gambari, Chairman,
Special Committee
against Apartheid)

The omnibus draft resolution, as presented before the Assembly, represents a hard-earned consensus covering all practical aspects of developments in South Africa. It would not have been possible to reach a consensus on this draft resolution but for the active and constructive participation of all the regional groups, as well as that of the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC) and the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC). The atmosphere in which we worked was perhaps best described by the United States representative, Ambassador Jonathan Moore, during the debate, when he said,

> "The cooperative spirit demonstrated in the consultations on this year's General Assembly draft resolutions - particularly the omnibus draft resolution on international efforts towards the establishment of a non-racial democratic South Africa - illustrates an increasingly constructive international climate which will continue to press the process of change under way in South Africa." (A/46/PV.60, p. 102)

I entirely agree with this view and take this opportunity to thank Ambassador Moore personally for his very substantial contribution in fostering this cooperative spirit. My sincere gratitude also goes to all those delegations that spared no time or effort in the elaboration of a text which embodies the consensus stand of the international community vis-à-vis South Africa. I therefore commend to the Assembly draft resolution A/46/L.32 for adoption by consensus.

The text of draft resolution A/46/L.41, "Programme of work of the Special Committee against Apartheid", renews every year the mandate of the Special Committee and provides direction for its annual work. The text reflects the

(Mr. Gambari, Chairman, Special Committee against Apartheid)

approach agreed upon in the omnibus draft resolution and which the Special Committee has increasingly been advocating over the last year, namely, a judicious mixture of continued pressure on the South African authorities and assistance to the disadvantaged sectors of South African society. These will be the main guidelines for the work of the Committee for the next 12 months. We believe that this approach reflects the views of all members of the General Assembly.

This year we are particularly highlighting the issue of assistance because we feel that the political process under way in South Africa requires that we provide encouragement and assistance to the democratic forces and the disadvantaged sectors of South African society. Our work programme will emphasize the implementation of the peace accord, constitutional and human-rights issues and a number of acute socio-economic problems which were identified by the Secretary-General as potential obstacles to negotiations and indeed to the whole process of change. It will emphasize educational assistance in cooperation with the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa and will include meetings with South Africans from a broad political range on issues which are seen as promoting and giving impetus to the ongoing peaceful process.

The Special Committee will consider its job done and, may I add, well done, once a new non-racial and democratic constitution is in place in South Africa. That has been our common goal throughout these long years of struggle and it remains our goal. There are other components of the United Nations, both at the political level and at the technical level, that have the expertise and the resources to carry on normal relations with South Africa

(Mr. Gambari, Chairman, Special Committee against Apartheid)

once democratic conditions in that country have been established to the satisfaction of the Assembly.

The draft resolution was initially prepared with the intention of its also being adopted by consensus. The last two years the draft resolution on the same subject was approved without any dissenting votes. When the Special Committee submitted its draft text in our informal negotiations, I asked several delegations to offer comments which would enable them to change their abstention of last year to support this year. Some Member States offered comments and we adjusted the text accordingly. I wish to thank them for their constructive suggestions.

The positive approach of the Special Committee, which is so ably supported by the Centre against Apartheid, deserves, I believe, to be appreciated and encouraged. I assume that all of those who have the interests of all South Africans in mind, all of those who have worked in the past to forge together the historic consensus reflected in the United Nations Declaration on Apartheid, will be able to support this draft resolution as well.

The third draft resolution, A/46/L.42, addresses the question of military and other collaboration with South Africa. The military field is one area where the international community was able to reach a unanimous decision to impose mandatory sanctions on South Africa through Security Council resolution 418 (1977). As has been agreed in the omnibus draft resolution, conditions in South Africa are still such that no departure from these measures is warranted.

(Mr. Gambari, Chairman, Special Committee against Apartheid)

The maintenance of existing financial measures, particularly that of not extending new loans or credit to South Africa unless an authority that might be established through agreed transitional arrangements suggests otherwise, remains another vital instrument of the international community in its endeavour to encourage positive developments in that country. In this draft resolution, the Assembly would reaffirm the need for all those who collaborated with South Africa in the military field to desist from doing so forthwith, until the establishment of a democratic government in South Africa.

Finally, consequent to the request made by the Assembly at its forty-fifth session, draft resolution A/46/L.43 addresses relations between South Africa and Israel. This draft resolution derives from the particular relationship between these two States, a relationship that continues to warrant the attention of the Assembly.

In asking members to vote in favour of the draft resolutions before the Assembly, I urge them to bear two things in mind. First, there is no doubt that international pressure, exerted by Governments, by individual citizens and by organizations, has had and continues to have a significant impact on developments in South Africa.

(Mr. Gambari, Chairman, Special Committee against Apartheid)

Secondly, it is imperative for and incumbent on the international community to give its full and concerted support to the vulnerable and critical process now under way in South Africa through a phased application of appropriate pressure on the South African authorities, concomitant with developments inside the country. In order to ensure a rapid and peaceful attainment of the objectives of the United Nations Declaration to which we are all party, I urge the members of the international community to take the question of provision of assistance to the opponents of apartheid, as well as to the disadvantaged sectors of the South African society, with the seriousness and commitment that it deserves.

One can hardly overemphasize the vital role of the international community in enhancing the realization of a non-racial democracy in South Africa. Voting favourably for the draft resolutions before the Assembly today will be eloquent testimony of its members' commitment to giving practical effect to the stated goals of the Assembly - which is the establishment of a non-racial democratic South Africa.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from Arabic): I now call on the representative of Kuwait, who will introduce draft resolution A/46/L.31, entitled "Oil embargo against South Africa".

Ms. AL MULLA (Kuwait): On behalf of the members of the Intergovernmental Group to Monitor the Supply and Shipping of Oil and Petroleum Products to South Africa, I have the honour to introduce the draft resolution on the oil embargo against South Africa, contained in document A/46/L.31. It has become the tradition of the Intergovernmental Group to prepare every year, by consensus, both its report and the draft resolution on

(Ms. Al Mulla, Kuwait)

the subject. The current text is sponsored by all the members of the Group. They are: Algeria, Cuba, Indonesia, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Ukraine and the United Republic of Tanzania, as well as Kuwait. The Islamic Republic of Iran, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Venezuela have joined the Group as sponsors of draft resolution A/46/L.31.

The Group has over the year closely monitored the situation in South Africa and has been encouraged by a number of positive developments in that country. Consequently, the draft resolution this year does not recommend either the broadening of the scope of the embargo or a change in its legal nature. To illustrate, the reference to Security Council mandatory sanctions is drafted in a way to reflect the conceptual outlook rather than a prescriptive approach. Also, keeping in mind reaction by States to those developments, the sponsors of the draft resolution have refrained from referring to other measures imposed by the international community.

The draft resolution, however, reflects, in preambular paragraph 3, the conviction of the Group that it is still necessary to exert pressure on South Africa towards the eradication of apartheid through negotiations, that the oil embargo is a major contribution in this regard, and that it should be maintained until there is clear evidence of profound and irreversible changes in that country, bearing in mind the objectives of the United Nations Declaration on Apartheid, such as the adoption of a non-racial and democratic constitution for a free South Africa.

Both leaders of the African National Congress and the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania, Mr. Mandela and Mr. Makhwetu, have reiterated their appeal recently to the Assembly that the oil embargo should be maintained until a non-racial and democratic constitution is adopted in South Africa.

(Ms. Al Mulla, Kuwait)

Paragraph 1 of the draft resolution takes note of the report of the Group and endorses its recommendations contained in paragraph 69. Paragraph 2 requests all States, if they have not already done so, to adopt and otherwise maintain effective measures prohibiting the supply and shipment of oil and petroleum products to South Africa through a number of specific measures. Where possible, reference in the text to these measures have been simplified and restricted to the oil sector.

Paragraph 3 commends to Member States, for their consideration, the draft model law which was annexed in last year's report of the Group. It recommends that States strive for an effective oil embargo by adopting the general principles of the model law within the framework of their own legal practices. One slight editorial change in paragraph 3 of the text before the Assembly should be noted: the word "principle" should appear in the plural.

The Group wishes to extend its appreciation to all Member States that have cooperated with the Group in its investigative role. Appreciation is also due to those non-governmental organizations that have cooperated with the Group in its monitoring role.

Lastly, the sponsors strongly commend their text to the members of the Assembly.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from Arabic): I should like to remind members that draft resolution A/46/L.25, on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa, was introduced at the 58th plenary meeting on 2 December.

ORGANIZATION OF WORK

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from Arabic): Before we turn to the consideration of the draft resolutions before the Assembly, I should like to inform members that, as previously announced, the commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the adoption of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and the two Optional Protocols to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights will take place on Monday, 16 December at 10 a.m. I shall be in the Chair punctually and intend to begin the meeting at the scheduled time.

In order for the ceremony of commemoration to proceed smoothly, I should like to request the cooperation and understanding of all those Member States which had indicated their wish to speak on this occasion in their individual capacities. Because of time constraints, the list of speakers for the commemoration will have to be limited to speakers representing regional groups, as is the usual practice in commemorative ceremonies. I also hope and expect that the statements for this occasion will not exceed five minutes - I repeat, five minutes. I understand that draft resolution A/46/L.48 has been submitted for adoption by the Assembly at this commemoration meeting.

(The President)

As announced yesterday, following the commemoration the Assembly will take up agenda item 35, "The situation in the Middle East", for the purpose of taking action on three draft resolutions: A/46/L.49, A/46/L.50 and A/46/L.51.

Finally, on Monday afternoon the Assembly will consider Third Committee reports on agenda items 92, 93, 94 (a), 95, 96, 97 and 12.

AGENDA ITEM 37 and 102 (continued)

POLICIES OF APARTHEID OF THE GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH AFRICA:

(a) REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE AGAINST APARTHEID (A/46/22)

(b) REPORT OF THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL GROUP TO MONITOR THE SUPPLY AND SHIPPING OF OIL AND PETROLEUM PRODUCTS TO SOUTH AFRICA (A/46/44)

(c) REPORTS OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL (A/46/499, A/46/507, A/46/648)

(d) REPORT OF THE SPECIAL POLITICAL COMMITTEE (A/46/643)

(e) DRAFT RESOLUTIONS (A/46/L.31, A/46/L.32, A/46/L.40 to A/46/L.43

(f) REPORT OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE (A/46/770)

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL AND TRAINING PROGRAMME FOR SOUTHERN AFRICA:

(a) REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL (A/46/561)

(b) DRAFT RESOLUTION (A/46/L.25)

(c) REPORT OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE (A/46/770)

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from Arabic): I shall now call upon those representatives who wish to explain their votes or positions before decisions are taken on any or all of the draft resolutions before the Assembly.

May I recall that, in accordance with General Assembly decision 34/401, explanations of vote are limited to 10 minutes and should be made by delegations from their seats. Representatives will also have an opportunity to explain their vote after all the votes have been taken.

Mr. VAN DER LUGT (Netherlands): During the debate on apartheid the European Community and its member States, on whose behalf I have the honour to

(Mr. Van Der Lugt, Netherlands)

speak, stated that this is a moment of historic opportunity for the people of South Africa. We believe it to be of the greatest importance that the international community send a clear signal of encouragement and support to the parties involved as they prepare for the Conference on a Democratic South Africa.

We are glad that, following consultations and negotiations among the various regional groups and the commendable efforts of coordination by the Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid, the draft resolution entitled "International efforts towards the total eradication of apartheid and support for the establishment of a united, non-racial and democratic South Africa" can be adopted by consensus. The Twelve greatly appreciate the role of the Chairman of the Special Committee in bringing these negotiations to a successful conclusion.

The Twelve also welcome the consultations on some of the other texts and note that these consultations have resulted in improvements. Some of the drafts, nevertheless, still contain language and references to which the Twelve cannot subscribe. The Twelve feel, for example, that the division of competences between the General Assembly and the Security Council, as foreseen in the Charter, needs to be strictly observed. The Twelve also believe it benefits no one to engage in arbitrary, selective or unjustified name-calling. Furthermore, we discern a number of problems of a budgetary nature.

Equally, we do not consider it useful or meaningful to propose any strengthening of existing measures against South Africa. With regard to existing measures - and we have approached the draft resolutions in that light - the Twelve have clearly stated that they will closely monitor the

(Mr. Van Der Lugt, Netherlands)

situation in the period ahead and decide, on the basis of developments in the reform process, whether further adaption of our programmes of restrictive and positive measures is appropriate.

We believe it to be important for the international community, and especially the United Nations, to support in every way possible the process now under way in South Africa. We welcome the fact that the main draft resolution before us looks forward to a more active and constructive role for the United Nations and its agencies in South Africa. The Twelve are clear that the work of the United Nations in helping to build a new South Africa - for example in the socio-economic fields - should be the responsibility of the appropriate organs of the Organization. I should add, of course, that the Twelve interpret the separate role of the Special Committee against Apartheid in that light. I should add as well that in that regard they note with interest the remarks made by Ambassador Gambari in his statement today.

The Twelve have spared and will spare no effort in contributing to the goal of sending a signal of encouragement and hope to all South Africans, a signal that continues to promote confidence in their common future and determination to move forward towards the building of a new society based on dignity and equal rights for all.

Mr. RICHARDSON (United Kingdom): The United Kingdom agrees completely with the statement just made by the Permanent Representative of the Netherlands on behalf of the member States of the European Community. I should like, however, to add a few points on a national basis about the draft resolutions before us.*

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* Mr. Ghezal (Tunisia), Vice-President, took the Chair.

(Mr. Richardson, United Kingdom)

We shall join the consensus on draft resolution A/46/L.32. We are glad that once again it has proved possible for the General Assembly to speak with one voice on the main draft resolution under this item, and we are extremely appreciative of Ambassador Gambari's efforts in this regard. But we should have liked to see the Assembly welcome and express its full support for the forthcoming Convention for a Democratic South Africa, the importance of which Mr. Mandela stressed on 3 December in his statement in the debate.

We are glad that the Assembly is now looking at what the United Nations and its agencies might do to help rebuild the South African economy, in particular in vital areas like housing and education. The United Kingdom has a very large bilateral programme of aid to disadvantaged South Africans concentrating on these areas. Several other countries are doing the same. We find it strange that this draft resolution should, on the one hand, encourage the international community in these efforts and, on the other hand, ask the United Nations to act only at the appropriate time. The appropriate time is now. It is clear - and Mr. Mandela said it in the Assembly last week - that the durability of a political settlement in South Africa will be endangered if South Africa's huge socio-economic problems are not addressed.

The United Kingdom will abstain - as it did in past years on similar texts - on draft resolution A/46/L.41, on the programme of work of the Special Committee against Apartheid, even though we do not agree with elements of the Special Committee's report. In addition to the problems that have caused us to abstain on draft resolutions on this subject in earlier years, including issues of budgetary principle, we do not welcome the new language which suggests that the Special Committee is seeking to extend its role.

(Mr. Richardson, United Kingdom)

My delegation will vote against draft resolution A/46/L.42, on military and other collaboration with South Africa. We object, as we did last year, to the language of this draft resolution that seeks to second-guess the Security Council, whose responsibility it is and remains to maintain the arms embargo. We also object to the paragraph on financial sanctions, which is the very opposite of what the victims of South Africa's socio-economic problems need.

The United Kingdom will vote against draft resolution A/46/L.31, on the oil embargo. We do not recognize the United Nations oil embargo against South Africa, and we do not cooperate with the Intergovernmental Group.

Finally, my delegation will join the consensus, as in past years, on the draft resolution on the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa - draft resolution A/46/L.40. I should add, however, that we do not believe that the reference to numerous politically motivated trials in 1991 is well founded.

Mr. JOLIF (France) (interpretation from French): The delegation of France is in full accord with the statement made by the permanent representative of the Netherlands on behalf of the Twelve member States of the European Community, both during the general debate and the explanations of vote.

Over the past year, decisive steps have been taken towards the elimination of the hateful system of apartheid and the building of a united, democratic and non-racial South Africa. The process begun has given rise in South Africa and in the rest of the world to the hope that this regime founded on racial discrimination and segregation and forcefully condemned by France, will finally disappear.

My delegation pays a tribute to those who have been in the forefront of the progress achieved - in particular, Mr. Nelson Mandela and President De Klerk. Thanks to their tireless efforts, peaceful dialogue continues to prevail, despite the dangers of violence and extremism. This is attested by the imminent Conference for a Democratic South Africa, which is to define the basis of the future democracy in South Africa as well as the modalities for organizing the transitional period ahead.

Of course, important difficulties remain to be overcome before all the inhabitants of South Africa can enjoy the same rights in their country. It is up to the international community - and in particular the United Nations - to encourage and support those efforts in that direction. It is also up to us to contribute through specific action to redressing the great social and economic imbalances that have resulted from the apartheid system.

My delegation welcomes the fact that, again this year, Members of the United Nations have defined a joint position on the situation in South Africa. The adoption by consensus of the main draft resolution under this

(Mr. Jolif, France)

agenda item will attest to the commitment of all States, side by side with the South Africans, in the process of peaceful and democratic transformation they have initiated. It will also attest to the peristence of international mobilization efforts until apartheid is fully eliminated.

My delegation, however, is not in a position to support all the texts now before us. Indeed, some of these texts, despite the improvements that have been made to them, do not seem sufficiently to reflect current realities and are in contrast with the spirit of cooperation which prevailed during our consultations. This pertains particularly to the draft resolution on military and other collaboration with South Africa (A/46/L.42), which not only advocates a set of measures that go beyond those decided upon by the Security Council, but also intervenes in a field that is not within the competence of the General Assembly. This also holds true for draft resolution A/46/L.43, which singles out one State by name.

My delegation hopes that our work on this agenda item will continue to make progress towards a more united approach based on consensus between all Member States. We hail the efforts that have been made here during the consultations held this year under the leadership of Mr. Gambari, Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid. At a time when South Africans are choosing, despite difficulties and uncertainties, to make dialogue prevail with a view to establishing a democratic and non-racial society, it is important that the United Nations address to the parties involved in this enterprise a unanimous message of support and encouragement without slackening their vigilance in any way.

Mr. HAYES (Ireland): Ireland endorses the views expressed by the representative of the Netherlands in the explanation of vote on behalf of the Twelve member States of the European Community which he delivered a few minutes ago. I add some supplementary observations from my own delegation.

My delegation welcomes the agreement on draft resolution A/46/L.32 on international efforts towards the total eradication of apartheid and support for the establishment of a united, non-racial and democratic South Africa. We warmly commend the Chairman of the Special Committee, Ambassador Gambari, for his efforts which helped to ensure consensus on this important resolution. This unity of purpose shown by the international community sends a message of encouragement to all South Africans and, in particular, to the parties which will shortly meet at the Conference for a Democratic South Africa to begin formal negotiations on the creation of a new South Africa. They deserve and will have the support and good wishes of all of us.

Ireland will support draft resolution A/46/L.41 on the programme of work of the Special Committee against Apartheid. My delegation has always strongly supported the work of the Special Committee in its role of focusing attention on the situation in South Africa. It is our expectation that the Special Committee will continue this work in ways that assist the process now underway and that reflect the need to encourage and support the parties in the challenging period ahead. I should add, of course, that our attitude to the recommendations contained in the report of the Special Committee must be understood in accordance with the general policy of my Government.

Ireland will support, as it has traditionally done, draft resolution A/46/L.31, which deals with the question of an oil embargo against South Africa. This is in line with our view on the need, at this stage, for continued appropriate pressure for change in South Africa. However, we

(Mr. Hayes, Ireland)

believe that, as South Africa proceeds towards the total abolition of apartheid and the creation of a united, democratic and non-racial society, this pressure might appropriately be reviewed in line with concrete developments there.

My delegation is a co-sponsor of draft resolution A/46/L.40 on the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa.

My delegation was not able to support draft resolution A/46/L.42 on military and other collaboration with South Africa. Ireland fully supports the arms embargo but it is unable to agree with some elements and formulations in the draft resolution. We do not believe, for example, that it is appropriate to allege violations by some Member States, even if indirectly. Equally, we do not believe it useful to support any new sanctions in this area or the strengthening of existing measures. This would not, in our view, be helpful to progress in South Africa.

Ireland will vote against draft resolution A/46/L.43 on relations between South Africa and Israel in view of its singling out of one State Member of the United Nations for condemnation.

Mr. SERRANO (Spain) (interpretation from Spanish): First of all, I should like to express our support for the comments just made by the representative of the Netherlands on behalf of the Twelve member States of the European Community.

The important events taking place in South Africa - and, most especially, the Conference for a Democratic South Africa that will be convening on 20 December and will form the basis for building a democratic, pluralistic and non-racist State - are now being given the most careful attention and firm support of the international community.

(Mr. Serrano, Spain)

My delegation is pleased that, for the most part, those vital changes have been reflected in the draft resolutions submitted this year under agenda item 37. Draft resolution A/46/L.32, "International efforts towards the complete eradication of apartheid and support for the establishment of a united, non-racial and democratic South Africa", was the outcome of a constructive negotiating process, which was in turn a result of the Declaration the Assembly adopted in December 1989. It highlights the important role the international community can and must play in support of the political change towards democracy that is under way in South Africa.

In that context, I wish to explain Spain's position on draft resolutions A/46/L.31 on the oil embargo against South Africa and L.42 on military and other collaboration with South Africa. In past years my delegation voted in favour of draft resolutions on the oil embargo; we have cooperated and continue to cooperate with the Intergovernmental Group to Monitor the Supply and Shipping of Oil and Petroleum Products to South Africa. But the text of draft resolution A/46/L.31 does not seem to take sufficient account of the changes occurring place in South Africa and the new spirit of cooperation in the international community in that regard. For that reason, the delegation of Spain will abstain this year on the draft resolution.

With respect to draft resolution A/46/L.42 on military and other collaboration with South Africa, my delegation acknowledges the important changes made in the text with a view to adapting it to current circumstances. But certain formulations, imperative in tone, make it impossible for us to support the draft resolution, as we would have wished to do.

Mr. VERGAU (Germany): My delegation is pleased with the constructive and positive spirit that has prevailed in this year's deliberations and negotiations under the agenda item on apartheid. We believe it to be of great importance for the process in South Africa that the international community is again speaking with one voice and is sending a message of encouragement to South Africa. We endorse the explanation of vote presented in the name of the 12 members of the European Community.

My delegation appreciates this year's draft resolution on the programme of work of the Special Committee against Apartheid (A/46/L.41). The text adequately reflects the need to support the process of change in South Africa with positive measures. In that context, my delegation understands that the Special Committee will continue its coordinating functions without extending its mandate or its role into fields of the specialized agencies or other United Nations bodies. Equally, we understand that paragraph 2 of the draft resolution endorses the recommendations contained in paragraph 200 of the report of the Special Committee. Germany will vote in favour of draft resolution A/46/L.41.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from Arabic): I wish to announce that the following delegations have become sponsors of the following draft resolutions: A/46/L.25: Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Costa Rica, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mali, Myanmar, Portugal, Spain, Vanuatu and Venezuela; A/46/L.40: Costa Rica, France, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Zimbabwe; A/46/L.42: the Syrian Arab Republic and the United Republic of Tanzania; A/46/L.43: Iraq, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and the United Republic of Tanzania.

(The President)

The Assembly will now take action on the seven draft resolutions before it. The report of the Fifth Committee on the programme budget implications of these draft resolutions has been issued as document A/46/770.

I should like to inform the Assembly that the sponsors of the draft resolutions under agenda item 37 have requested that the Assembly take up the draft resolutions in the following order: A/46/L.32, A/46/L.41, A/46/L.42, A/46/L.43, A/46/L.31 and A/46/L.40. I take it that the Assembly decides to take up the draft resolutions in that order.

It was so decided.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from Arabic): After votes have been taken on all the draft resolutions under agenda item 37, we shall proceed to take action on draft resolution A/46/L.25 submitted under agenda item 102.

(The President)

The General Assembly will first take a decision on draft resolution A/46/L.32, entitled "International efforts towards the total eradication of apartheid and support for the establishment of a united, non-racial and democratic South Africa".

May I take it that the Assembly wishes to adopt draft resolution A/46/L.32?

Draft resolution A/46/L.32 was adopted (resolution 46/79 A).

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from Arabic): We now turn to draft resolution A/46/L.41, entitled "Programme of work of the Special Committee against Apartheid".

A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,

United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: None

Abstaining: Belgium, Bulgaria, France, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

Draft resolution A/46/L.41 was adopted by 143 votes to none, with 16 abstentions (resolution 46/79 B).*

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from Arabic): The Assembly will next take a decision on draft resolution A/46/L.42, entitled "Military and other collaboration with South Africa".

A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Dominica, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab

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* Subsequently the delegations of Sudan and Vanuatu advised the Secretariat that they had intended to vote in favour.

Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

Abstaining: Albania, Argentina, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Ukraine, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Uruguay

Draft resolution A/46/L/42 was adopted by 121 votes to 2, with 34 abstentions (resolution 46/79 C).*

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from Arabic): The Assembly will next take a decision on draft resolution A/46/L.43, entitled "Relations between South Africa and Israel".

A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe

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* Subsequently the delegations of Sudan and Vanuatu advised the Secretariat that they had intended to vote in favour.

Against: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay

Abstaining: Albania, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Belarus, Benin, Bolivia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Fiji, Japan, Lesotho, Malawi, Malta, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Myanmar, Papua New Guinea, Republic of Korea, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Turkey, Ukraine, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Draft resolution A/46/L.43 was adopted by 93 votes to 31, with 30 abstentions (resolution 46/79 D).*

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from Arabic): The Assembly will next take a decision on draft resolution A/46/L.31, entitled "Oil embargo against South Africa".

A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis,

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* Subsequently the delegations of Sudan and Vanuatu advised the Secretariat that they had intended to vote in favour.

Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: Swaziland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

Abstaining: Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Botswana, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lesotho, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain

Draft resolution A/46/L.31 was adopted by 127 votes to 3, with 28 abstentions (resolution 46/79 E).*

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from Arabic): We now turn to draft resolution A/46/L.40, entitled "United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa".

May I take it that the Assembly wishes to adopt draft resolution A/46/L.40?

Draft resolution A/46/L.40 was adopted (resolution 46/79 F).

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* Subsequently the delegations of Sudan and Vanuatu advised the Secretariat that they had intended to vote in favour.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from Arabic): Finally, we turn to draft resolution A/46/L.25, on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa.

May I take it that the Assembly wishes to adopt this draft resolution?

Draft resolution A/46/L.25 was adopted (resolution 46/80).

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from Arabic): I shall now call on representatives who wish to speak in explanation of vote. May I remind delegations that, in conformity with General Assembly decision 34/401, explanations of vote are limited to 10 minutes and should be made by delegations from their seats.

Mr. SIDOROV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): The Soviet delegation welcomes the fact that, as a result of intensive consulations, the international community has been able to maintain a common approach in support of the negotiation process going on in South Africa, which, despite all difficulties, is now moving steadily forward and entering the decisive and most responsible stage of the final elimination of apartheid and the creation of a non-racial democratic society. Draft resolution A/46/L.32, which has just been adopted, becomes particularly important because it reflects a unified point of view regarding the need to advance with determination in the Organization's task of eliminating apartheid.

I would like to express our gratitude to the Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid, Ambassador Gambari of Nigeria, for his able conduct of the negotiations, which enabled us to take a decision by consensus.

(Mr. Sidorov, USSR)

For the reasons we have already had an opportunity to state at this session, namely the obsolete wording used in referring to the question of alleged continuing nuclear cooperation with South Africa, the Soviet delegation was not able to vote for the draft resolutions on military and other collaboration with South Africa (A/46/L.42) and on relations between South Africa and Israel (A/46/L.43).

The coming months will be decisive for the process of change in South Africa. We hope that the political forces in South Africa will demonstrate historic responsibility for the fate of their country and continue their purposeful search for ways to ensure constructive cooperation and the necessary mutually acceptable compromises, so that the word "apartheid" can once and for all be eliminated from our political vocabulary.

Mr. MOORE (United States of America): All States Members of the United Nations are working actively in unity to see the end of apartheid, and through our common efforts we have helped to encourage the dramatic changes now occurring in South Africa. It should be noted that both the Special Committee against Apartheid and the Centre against Apartheid played a highly positive role in those efforts and we want to express our appreciation. We have, however, abstained in the vote on the resolution concerning the programme of work of the Special Committee because we do not believe that it is necessary or appropriate to enhance the mandate of the Special Committee at this time.

Furthermore, we wish to state that the Special Committee and the Centre against Apartheid have been extremely helpful in working through the United Nations system to ensure consistency and coordination in the implementation of General Assembly and Security Council resolutions regarding apartheid. We expect to continue to work closely with them until a democratic constitution

(Mr. Moore, United States)

is in place in South Africa. We believe, however, that it would be inappropriate for the Committee and the Centre to be authorized to undertake activities to support the continuing political process in South Africa. The political process must be free to evolve in South Africa according to the negotiating process that is soon to begin.

On the omnibus resolution, the United States is extremely pleased once again to be able to join in the consensus. We believe that the resolution on international efforts towards the total eradication of apartheid and support for the establishment of a united, non-racial and democratic South Africa is a constructive one that should encourage the negotiating process about to get under way in South Africa.

We appreciate the cooperative spirit that led to the agreement in negotiating sessions on the text of the resolution. We should like to thank Ambassador Gambari once again for his firm leadership and his adroit and friendly management of the negotiating sessions.

Ms. NIELSEN (Denmark): I am speaking on behalf of the Nordic countries.

The Nordic countries voted in favour of the draft resolution on the programme of work of the Special Committee against Apartheid. Our positive vote should not, however, be seen as support for any enlargement or extension of the Special Committee's mandate.

The Special Committee has, over the years, rallied world-wide support for the campaign against apartheid. We are now beginning to see the fruits of that labour in the rapid dismantling of apartheid. When a non-racial and democratic South Africa is established - one hopes, in the near future - the Committee will have fulfilled its mandate.

(Ms. Nielsen, Denmark)

In that context, we welcome the statement made this morning by Ambassador Gambari.

Mr. GRIFFIN (Australia): This explanation of vote is delivered on behalf of Australia, Canada and New Zealand. Our three delegations voted in favour of the resolution just adopted on the programme of work of the Special Committee against Apartheid (A/46/L.41). This reflects our belief that the Special Committee should play an imaginative and constructive role in support of the democratization process that has at last begun in South Africa.

It is our understanding, however, that with the installation of a Government resulting from non-racial, democratic elections in South Africa, the Special Committee's mandate and programmes will come to an end. In that respect, we welcome the convergence between our views and those expressed by the Chairman of the Special Committee in his statement this morning. Nevertheless, our delegations recognize that for some time to come, significant provision will clearly need to be made in United Nations programmes to help overcome the legacy of apartheid.

Ms. SUNDH (Sweden): Let me at the outset express my delegation's appreciation for the very cooperative and constructive spirit that has guided this year's negotiations on the different resolutions relating to the apartheid items. That was due in large measure to the able leadership of Ambassador Gambari, Chairman of the Special Committee.

In spite of several important improvements in the text, my delegation was compelled to abstain in the vote on draft resolution A/46/L.42 regarding military and other collaboration with South Africa. I wish to emphasize in this connection the importance that Sweden attaches to the Security Council resolutions on the arms embargo against South Africa. We therefore regret that draft resolution A/46/L.42 contained certain elements against which we have

(Ms. Sundh, Sweden)

serious reservations. Our objections apply in particular to operative paragraphs 5 and 2.

As to operative paragraph 5, our policy regarding any repeal of sanctions is to monitor the situation in South Africa continuously in order to assess whether any modification of those measures is justified. We also find the substance of operative paragraph 5 to be extraneous to the major scope of the resolution.

As concerns operative paragraph 2, we must reserve our position with regard to language which does not clearly take into account the division of competence between the General Assembly and the Security Council, as laid down in the Charter.

Mr. TENNE (Israel): I should like to refer to Israel's vote on draft resolution A/46/L.41, entitled "Programme of work of the Special Committee against Apartheid". My delegation, while recognizing the Special Committee's keen interest in supporting the political process in South Africa and helping address the enormous socio-economic problems involved, could not but abstain in the vote on the draft resolution, explicitly considering the Committee's report and endorsing its recommendations. In spite of changing circumstances and situations both inside and outside South Africa, the Committee has unfortunately been unable to rise above its routine and anachronistic approach to its annual report. The obstinate persistence in, and tiresome repetition of, the same old allegations and distortions - especially in part two of the report - will neither enhance the Committee's work nor bring it any closer to its real goals.

It is high time the Committee found the courage to put behind it the immoral practice of selective name-calling and cease to render its services to the political agenda of some of its members against Israel.

Mrs. CASTRO de BARISH (Costa Rica) (interpretation from Spanish): Costa Rica has always given its resolute support, ever since the beginning of the struggle against apartheid, to the efforts made by the United Nations with a view to the complete eradication of this odious racist policy. Proof of this is the fact that my delegation was Vice-Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid for eight years, from the time when the work of that Committee began. We have also supported all of those efforts aimed at the establishment of a united, non-racial and democratic South Africa. For this reason we voted in favour of almost all of the draft resolutions submitted to the General Assembly this morning and we were co-sponsors of draft resolution

(Mrs. Castro de Barish, Costa Rica)

A/46/L.40, on the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa. We had to abstain on draft resolution A/46/L.43, entitled "Relations between South Africa and Israel", because it selectively singles out one State. There is also another draft resolution - A/46/L.42, entitled "Military and other collaboration with South Africa" - on which we cast an affirmative vote.

We were struck by the third preambular paragraph of draft resolution A/46/L.43, which states:

> "Noting with concern that the military relations between South Africa and Israel, especially in the area of military technology and in particular the collaboration in the production and testing of nuclear missiles, continue unabated".

We were struck by the fact that in the omnibus text, also submitted by the representative of Nigeria, the sixth paragraph of the preamble says:

> "Welcoming the accession of South Africa on 10 July 1991 to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and subsequent conclusion and ratification of a related safeguards agreement". (A/46/L.32)

This was one of the reasons why we abstained.

Costa Rica hopes that it will soon be possible to see in the world, and in the United Nations, a united, non-racial and democratic South Africa, as called for in draft resolution A/46/L.32.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from Arabic): In accordance with the decision taken by the General Assembly at its 3rd plenary meeting, held on 21 September 1990, I now call upon the representative of the African National Congress.

Mr. MAPOLE (African National Congress (ANC)): Allow me on behalf of the African National Congress to express our profound appreciation to the

(Mr. Mafole, ANC)

General Assembly for adopting the resolutions on South Africa. We are particularly indebted to the Member States of this Organization for once again speaking with one voice in adopting this consensus resolution. In doing so, the United Nations has again acted consistently with the United Nations Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa, which was itself adopted by consensus.

The adoption of the consensus resolution, while important in itself, has far more significant and far-reaching consequences for the struggle to end apartheid and to democratize South Africa. The resolution takes into account the political processes currently under way in South Africa. In particular, the resolution will, in our view, give an important impetus to the efforts to address a new constitutional dispensation in our country. This effort will be moved forward when the Convention for a Democratic South Africa takes place on 20 December 1991.

As the President of the ANC stated during his address to the General Assembly, we of the African National Congress approach the forthcoming Convention for a Democratic South Africa with a great deal of optimism. We approach it with the confidence that our people will eventually arrive at the resolution of the conflict in our country. We should therefore like to take this opportunity to appeal to the Member States to stand firm behind this effort.

We are also pleased that the consensus resolution also addresses the all-important question of assistance by the United Nations agencies to the victims of apartheid in South Africa. The importance lies in the fact that the resolution defines very clearly the parameters within which such assistance should be given.

(Mr. Mafole, ANC)

We should also like to take this opportunity to express our appreciation for the adoption of the resolution on the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa by consensus. We think it is a very important statement from the international community to address very seriously the problems that the resolution seeks to correct.

While on the subject of assistance, may I avail myself of this opportunity to place in context the remarks attributed to the President of the ANC, Mr. Nelson Mandela, by the representative of a Member State in the course of this meeting. We think it is critical to understand that Mr. Mandela did indeed call for such assistance, but there is absolutely nothing in what he said that should be construed as a departure from the positions outlined in the consensus text, especially in so far as it touches on the phased application of pressure on the South African regime. We think it is important that this position be clearly explained so that there may be no misunderstanding as to where the ANC actually stands with regard to this issue.

(Mr. Mafole, ANC)

The ANC wishes to take this opportunity to thank all Member States that worked tirelessly for this consensus. In particular, we should like to express our appreciation to the Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid, Professor Ibrahim Gambari of Nigeria, and to the Centre Against Apartheid for their very important contributions. We should like to thank also the front-line States and the members of the Organization of African Unity for all the efforts that they put into ensuring that the draft resolutions appeared in the form in which they were presented to us.

As in the past, it has not been possible for the General Assembly to speak with one voice on every text coming before it. However, the fact that the resolutions were debated and, therefore, reflect the majority position of the States Members of the United Nations is in itself very important. We should like to thank the General Assembly for adopting all these resolutions on South Africa.

I want to conclude by stating categorically that the ANC will spare no effort to ensure that the task that this international body has taken upon itself - the total and final eradication of apartheid and the creation of a democratic South Africa - is accomplished. We look forward to a time, in the not-too-distant future, when apartheid will have been consigned to the scrap heap of history and a new, democratic South Africa will have emerged in its place.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from Arabic): We have thus concluded our consideration of agenda item 102 and this stage of our consideration of agenda item 37.

AGENDA ITEM 18 (j)

CONFIRMATION OF THE APPOINTMENT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT: NOTE BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL (A/46/761)

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from Arabic): In his note of 10 December 1991 (A/46/761), the Secretary-General proposes that the appointment of Mr. Kenneth Dadzie, as Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development be extended for a further period of three months, through 31 March 1992.

May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to confirm the extension of the appointment of Mr. Kenneth Dadzie?

It was so decided.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from Arabic): We have concluded our consideration of agenda item 18 (j).

The meeting rose at 11.55 a.m.